

It Is Easy and Not Expensive To Satisfy Ones Real Needs But It Is Difficult and Expensive To Satisfy the Hue and Cry For Pleasure

CANDIDATE FOR
GOVERNOR GUEST
OF LOCAL CLUBHon. Redfield Proctor-Spoke
Bennington Club

TALKED OF STATE WORK

Expenses of Vermont Are Up to
Five Million a Year and
Still Growing

Hon. Redfield Proctor, who is a candidate for the governorship nomination at the September primaries, was in Bennington Friday evening and spoke to members of the Bennington club and invited guests at the club room in the opera house block. Following his address, Mr. Proctor was introduced to the citizens present. He did not make an extended stay, leaving early for his return trip to Proctor.

The speaker was introduced by Frank E. Howe who urged those present to make the acquaintance of the guest of the evening while he was in their presence for the reason that Bennington, because of its location, is infrequently visited by state officials.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Proctor was questioned at some length, particularly in reference to his proposed executive budget, which was the main feature of his address. His address follows:

The interest of the people of Vermont in politics is not centered on showy campaign promises. They are not satisfied with these. They realize that our government is in large part a matter of practical business administration. We can not regard public office as an honorary reward for veteran politicians, but an exacting task of which competent persons must be chosen. The present campaign with no sharp division of opinion on any one outstanding issue, has, nevertheless, shown that the citizens of Vermont take a keen interest in the State's business and are informed in regard to it. The women voters have already shown their independent and practical attitude toward public affairs.

There seems to be some confusion with respect to the duties and powers of the Governor. The Constitution puts certain and defined limits upon his powers but expressly gives him "the supreme executive power," and charges him "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." These duties of the Governor are most important for the welfare of the State; for enforced laws breed contempt for all laws. The management of what might be called the business interests of the State is also a very important duty of the Governor. The State itself is probably the largest business concern in the State. The annual budget of the State is over five million dollars, its payroll is over one million and it has more than seven hundred persons in its employ. The management of this business is no easy task for any man, whatever his training or experience but the Constitution and the laws put this duty on the Governor. We must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that it is the Legislature and not the Governor that actually makes the laws. We can hope for the enactment of such laws and for the proper purposes and in such ways as we desire, only by nominating and electing those people to represent us who are in accord with our views. Notwithstanding the various schemes which have been devised to get an expression of the wish of the individual voter, our system of government is a representative one and must and should largely remain so. The voters may vote directly upon one thing, but those whom they elect to executive or legislative office must express their wishes on dozens or hundreds of things.

Indirect taxes seem less burdensome than direct taxes but this is largely in appearance. Whatever way money is raised, which the State spends and if the State spends it, it comes out of you and me, citizens of the State. A very real trouble in the minds of many of us today is that the total amount of money raised is too large. In other words, we feel that we pay more taxes of one kind or another than we want to, and that we ought to. For a number of years prior to 1913 we had no direct State tax and then only 10c for one year, but in '16, it returned rising to 40c in '19 and '20, with a reduction to 20c in '21, but back to 40c again this year. The average tax rate in the towns for 1921 was over \$3.10, in many towns being over \$4.00 and this year the average will probably be well up in the region of \$3.50. Our population is too nearly at a standstill, the increase from 1900 to 1920 being less than 10,000 and from 1910 to 1920, we actually show a loss. The State's money is our money, how much shall be raised, and how it shall be expended is for us to say, but we must express our wishes in this; as in all other matters, through our elected representatives, through the persons we send to the Legislature. If that Legislature appropriates more and more money and raises more and more money and the keeping of these expenditures and taxes, whether they be direct or indirect, within reasonable and proper limits depends first on our electing

to the Legislature men who will act without regard to local, departmental or personal appeal, striving for the best good of the State as a whole.

The State has a budget system, but I do not think it works satisfactorily or effectively. I favor the adoption of the so-called Executive Budget system, believing that no one thing can do more to help the administration and the Legislature to plan wisely our expenditures. A budget system is sometimes misunderstood as limiting the legislature's authority over appropriations, taking from it the control of the State's money. It is not so. The Vermont State Library assigned to help and guide the legislature in deciding how the money available shall be spent. Under the Executive Budget system all needs and requests for appropriations are brought together and considered at one time as to their relative importance. After due consideration and revision by the incoming Governor and other officers of the incoming administration these estimates would be presented to the Legislature at an early date after the opening of the session. The Legislature in this way has before it together and at one time all of the estimates and requests with the recommendations of those persons closest in touch with the business affairs of the State and who have been selected to have charge of these affairs for the next two years. Such a programme does not in any way hamper the Legislature or limit its authority. It can decrease or increase any appropriation, strike out some and add others, but under an Executive Budget it has before it at one time and as a whole the figures indicating the probable needs of the State for the next two years and is in a position to consider each in relation to the others and to plan the whole in relation to the total income expected. A system like this offers the only practical method of setting a definite limit to the State's expenditures and then keeping the appropriations within that limit. It has been tried out in many States and recently introduced into the Federal administration and has everywhere proved its merits. It is more efficient and helps to prevent waste and does much to do away with the costly habit of various departments competing against each other for appropriations by political influence, publicity and otherwise.

The steady increase in the activities which the State has undertaken both by way of new departments and the expanding of old existing departments has greatly increased the machinery of government. This is not peculiar to Vermont, but is true to a greater or less degree in all the states of the Union. This new work, whether it be performed by a commissioner or a board adds in every instance a burden to the cost of administration. Frequently these new departments, for we may properly designate them, have been given sweeping powers and so constructed that they stand somewhat outside any of the three original branches of our government. There has been a wide spread effort in many states to remedy this sort of thing by reorganization and consolidation. Pennsylvania, Michigan, Connecticut and other states have attacked this problem and made some progress. In New York Governor Hughes attempted to do something as far back as 1910 and great headway has recently been made there by Governor Miller. Other states have had even greater success. Illinois in 1917 put the work of 125 Boards and Commissions into nine departments and soon after that, Nebraska reorganized her administration into eight, and Idaho cut down to the same number. Last year Ohio put the work of 37 Boards and Commissions into eight departments and Massachusetts, after a fight begun in 1912 and in connection with which it was necessary to adopt a Constitutional amendment, reduced her departments to fifteen. In all these cases the work of reorganization has simplified and pulled together the administration eliminating many unnecessary officers and boards, centralizing responsibility. Vermont can well profit by the experiences and examples of these other states.

The Board of Education is doing good work and on broad scientific lines. The present high standard must be maintained. There seems to be, however, considerable criticism of the system of supervision. There are at present approximately sixty-five district superintendents, ten of these having a single town or city, and five others acting as superintending principals. Toward their salaries the State pays a total of well over \$135,000. I do not raise the question of any of these superintendents being overpaid, in fact, I am not sympathetic with the suggestion that the State arbitrarily cut all its employees a fixed percent. Among these superintendents in the Department of Education, there are probably some instances where the ability of the supervisor is not sufficiently greater than the ability of the supervised. I realize that difficulties of travel in winter in many of these districts has been an influence to increase the number. A capable person experienced in a particular line of work can accomplish much more in a given length of time than a person of less capacity. I believe that this work of supervision can be well done by fewer, carefully-selected, capable persons who received larger salaries than the average paid at present and at a substantially less total cost to the State. The expenses of the Educational Department have not increased proportionately as those of some other departments or of the State as a whole. In fact, from 1910 to 1920 they have little more than doubled. Highways is a question which always arouses lively discussion and is one of the most important for the State. In discussing the merits of particular systems of road building people sometimes lose sight of the question as to whether or not they

(Continued on Sixth Page)

BENNINGTON LIST
OF THOSE WHO PAY
AN INCOME TAXAlso Other Towns In This Part
of Vermont

LOCAL LIST IS LONG ONE

Probably as Many Payers of In-
come Tax Here As in Any
Town of Size in Country

Following is a list of the income tax payers of Bennington and the other towns of southwestern Vermont. This list is as compiled at the office of the collector of internal revenue and doubtless contains some errors:

Bennington.
Abbott, L. F. Est. Donovan, T. J. Jr.
Adams, Charles Doty, Francis J.
Aldrich, Ruth Downer, John J.
Alexander, J. W. Dragon, A. M.
Allard, J. William Dragon, A. E.
Armstrong, Lee F. Drobart, Adolph
and wife Drysdale, A. B.
Atkins, Merrill Drysdale, Janet
Atwell, R. W. Drysdale, Mrs. B. B.
Austin, Fred N. Drysdale, Molly C.
Ayres, Chas. W. Drysdale, Est. R.
Ayres, Eliza A. Dunham, Walter
Bachman, Paul H. Dunham, Edwin
Babish, John A. Dunn, T. F.
Baker, George A. Durand, Francis J.
Baker, Mary A. Eddington, W. H.
Barnes, Nellie M. Eddington, John Sr.
Barber, Mah N. Elder, Ruth Hart
Barber, Orson M. Elder, E. H. S.
Barnes, Charles Elliott, A. W.
Barnes, Miss L. M. Edson, A. S. Sney
Barratt, Wm. T. Ellwell, Corwin C.
Barratt, Arthur D. Elliot, Arthur
Bartlett, C. W. Elliot, Fredia
Bason, Thomas Elliot, Dennis F.
Bates, E. L. & wife English, Gibson G.
Bates, Julius E. Elwell, Gladys
Bates, J. E. Jr. Enright, Miss L.
Baxter, H. Marj. Enright, C. M.
Beach, Chas. S. Estes, Karl O.
Beasdel, C. A. and wife
Becker, E. H. R. Estes, C. S.
Becker, Walter E. and wife
Becker, F. J. Evans, J. A.
Becher, August Fales, Irene L.
Beers, George E. Fahey, Thos. M.
Belisle, Rose Fay, John N.
Benedict, Hildred Felopulos, George
Bellemar, E. R. Felopulos, Peter
Bennett, Louis E. Ferguson, F. H.
Benoit, Adolphe F. Fienberg, Charles
Benoit, Arella Fienberg, Harry
Bergeron, Arthur Fienberg, Max
Bergeron, N. Finlan, John C.
Berry, Walter H. Firth, W. C.
Betit, Adjutor Fischer, Wm. A.
Betit, Amelia and wife
Betit, Amelia Fitzgerald, D. J.
Betit, Pauline Fitzgerald, T. E.
Bisset, Wm. E. Fleming, Wm. F.
Blackmer, S. H. Fletcher, Leon H.
Blair, Alfred E. Florestad, K. C.
Bolles, Albert S. Flynn, M. & W. E.
Bolton, Vernon Friedman, H. K.
Bond, George Ford, James W.
Bottom, F. L. Galloppe, Paul
Booth, Vincent R. Friedman, W. E.
Bouillon, Rachel Gallagher, P. W.
Boytown, W. S. Gardner, P. B.
Bradford, Daisy S. Gaskins, Rose
Bradford, Henry Gaskins, E. H.
Bradford, Minerva Gaskins, Maud M.
Bradford, W. H. Gauthier, Delia
Bradley, Joseph L. Gauthier, E. M.
and wife Gavin, John P.
Brattle, A. W. Gavit, W. E.
Bree, Elizabeth Gibson, Hugh F.
Bretell, Chas. T. Gibson, Thomas
Briggs, Edward S. Gilroy, M. W.
Briggs, Ada A. Gilroy, L. E.
Brih, Eugene A. Gilrain, John
Bristol, H. R. Gleason, D. M.
Brisker, Fred J. Godfrey, H. D.
Brooks, Frank L. Govey, O. M.
Brown, Edmund J. Gokay, L. L.
Browns, Wm. P. Gokay, Lulu P.
Brown, Fred C. Gokay, W. L.
Buchanan, B. A. Gokay, H. L.
Buchanan, T. P. Goodall, Henry S.
Buchanan, C. S. Goodall, Mabel
Budd, Fred Gooding, Frank L.
Burt, Arthur C. Grant, Zada M.
and wife Gordon, Mary E.
Bulley, Amy L. Graves, Cebra Q.
Burke, James E. Graves, C. M.
Burkham, Mabel Graves, F. I.
Burnett, Wm. J. Graves, Fred O.
Burnham, Miss H. Graves, G. F.
Burns, James J. Graves, Louise
Burrington, M. J. Graves, Louis A.
Burt, Chas. T. Green, Charles H.
Burt, Frederick A. Green, Margaret
Burt, J. O. Green, P. J.
Burt, Ruth M. Greenwood, A.
Bushman, A. Grennan, R. E.
Bushee, Alfred Griffin, M. E.
Bushee, Henry Griffin, P. T.
Busch, Irene L. Griffin, P. T.
Butas, Ransom S. Grissold, E. T.
Butler, W. A. Jr. Guitman, J. H.
Buttrick, M. J. Gulliver, Earl
Campbell, John G. Gunzel, Fred O.
Cantor, Barney Hager, F. & wife
Carney, George E. Halaburda, A.
Carpenter, C. A. Hall, Mrs. C. W.
and wife Hamlin, Est. of
Carpenter, J. R. Hall, H. L.
Carroll, J. T. Hanley, Mrs. E. L.
Carrier, L. J. Hansen, E. J.
Carrigan, John J. Harbour, Daisy
Cartwright, Thos. Harbour, Giles
Cary, Rev. T. R. Harbison, C. E.
Carver, Est. F. B. Harmon, F. L.
Carver, Mrs. L. B. Harper, Est. F. L.
Cato, Nick Harper, Est. F. L.
Cavanaugh, Moses Harper, John
Chandler, E. S. Harrington, Lynn
and wife Harris, Agnes
Chase, Hugh E. Harris, Emory S.
Cheney, Edward Hart, Hubert E.
Chisholm, A. S. M. Harwood, G. L.

and wife
Clark, Dora M.
Clarke, John F.
Clark, Miner C.
Clifford, Raymond
Cobb, Irving
Cobb, Wells D.
Cole, Alice K.
Coffin, Harry R.
Cole, Rose M.
Cole, Harry J.
Coleman, Mary B.
Colgan, Arthur J.
Colgate, Mary E.
Colgate, Hope H.
Comar, George C.
Cone, L. DeForest
Cone, Wm. H.
Connelly, Jennie
Connors, Wm. B.
Cook, Richard M.
Cooper, Est. of C.
Cummings, E. J.
Cooper, Annie
Corbett, Edw. E.
Cornell, Paul C.
Corron, Mrs. A. E.
Costello, John J.
Costello, John A.
Cowan, Edwin E.
Cotton, George E.
Cotton, George E.
Crichton, David O.
Coy, Harold
Cullinan, W. S.
Craven, M. J.
Cullinan, D. J.
Cronin, John M.
Cummings, J. M.
Cummings, B. A.
Cummings, Wm. Daley, John P.
Daigault, F. H.
Darling, Earl H.
Darnour, George
Davenport, H. A.
Davenport, Malvra
Davis, Alfred S.
Davenport, T. A.
Delude Honorie
Dempsey, Robert
Denley, Roy C.
Dewey, Peter
Dewey, Arthur J.
Dewey, C. H.
Dewey, Edward E.
Dewey, Edw. W.
Dewey, Emma B.
Dewey, George H.
Deyette, Mike
Donnelly, Edward
and wife
Dieter, Henry
Donnelly, George
and wife
O'Donnell, E. G.
Keesman, G. W.
Kellogg, Charles S.
Kellogg, Mary L.
Kellogg, Richard
Kelley, Chas. C.
Kelley, E. C.
Kelley, James A.
Kelly, Michael J.
Kemmy, H. H.
Kenney, Julia
Kling, Archie
Kinsley, C. J.
Kirkwood, E.
Klepper, Carolyn
Krawczyk, Mike
LaCroix, A. M. E.
LaCroix, Gedeon
LaCross, Alma
LaCross, Rosa
LaFlamme, A. O.
LaFlamme, D. J.
LaFlamme, J. D.
LaFlamme, L. J.
LaFlamme, Z.
LaFranchise, A.
Lamar, K. L.
Lane, John D.
Larrabee, E. E.
Latif, Joseph
Latour, Albyn
Lauron, Emma
Lanzon, Gilbert
and wife
Lanzon, Joseph
Lawrence, Samuel
Leader, Isaac
Leahy, Est. J. F.
LeBlanc, Judda
Lee, C. Spencer
Lee, Richard P.
Leonard, John N.
Lever, Merrill
Levin, Est. of J.
Levin, Mrs. Jennie
Levin, Lillian
Levin, Maurice L.
Levin, Minnie G.
Levin, Nathan
Levin, Samuel L.
Lewis, DeWitt E.
Lewis, James A.
Lighthill, W. C.
Lillic, Frank A.
Lindholm, H. W.
Lindhorst, Thomas J.
Livingston, Ida
Loker, R. A.
Looby, Wm. F.
Loomis, Jessie I.
Longman, W. J.
Long, Robert D.
Longo, Blace
Longtin, Chas. H.
Longtin, Fred A.
Longtin, Peter
Longtin, Robt. W.
Lundgren, W. B.
Lynch, John
Lyons, Sanford C.
Lyons, Ward L.
Macomber, L. E.
Mahan, Robert
Mahar, M. J.
Mallory, T. J.
Manney, Henry I.
Marcoux, Ernest J.
Marcoux, E. Jr.
Marcoux, Mrs. J.
Margolin, Samuel
Marsh, Thos.
Martallo, D.
Martin, Dean I.
Martin, Fred C.
Martin, Karl H.
Martino, Joseph
Martino, Ernest
Roy, Edward
Roy, Eugene P.
Roy, Regina
Rudd, Maurice E.
Russell, Jennie A.
Ryan, John C.
Ryan, John J.
Ryan, Mary E.

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FRENCH PREMIER
UNDISTURBED BY
RUMORS OF PLOTPoincare Will Attend Unveiling
In the Argonne

PRECAUTIONS BY POLICE

German Monarchist Organization
Charged with "Removals" of
Erzberger and Rathenau

Paris, July 29. (By the Associated Press)—Undisturbed by information made public yesterday that an attempt was being plotted by German monarchists to assassinate him, Premier Poincare is planning to carry out his original intention of participating in the unveiling of the war memorial in the Argonne tomorrow. The premier last night discussed the reported plot with the prefect of police.

The alleged plot is understood to be work of a monarchist organization which is charged with the plotting of the removal of the German finance minister, Erzberger, and the former foreign minister, Rathenau, known as "consul."

BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results

Chicago 4, Boston 3, (10 innings).
Philadelphia 12, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 6, Washington 2.
New York 7, St. Louis 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	54	42	.571
St. Louis	54	41	.568
Chicago	51	42	.519
Detroit	50	47	.513
Cleveland	49	49	.500
Washington	44	49	.478
Philadelphia	39	53	.424
Boston	39	56	.411

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

New York 8, St. Louis 4 (first game).
St. Louis 4, New York 3, (2d game).
Chicago 9, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 11, Philadelphia 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	58	35	.624
St. Louis	55	40	.593
Chicago	51	44	.537
Cincinnati	50	46	.521
Brooklyn	46	47	.495
Pittsburgh	45	47	.489
Philadelphia	34	55	.382
Boston	32	59	.352

WHERE COMPASS IS AT FAULT

Why Commanders of Vessels No Long-
er Place Faith in the Magnetic
Instrument.

The ordinary magnetic compass has one great fault; its needle does not point to the north pole, but is always some distance to one side or the other of the true North line. Further, this deviation varies from year to year, and it is seldom the same in any two parts of the world. This kind of compass, too, is liable to be upset if there are metals or magnetic substances in its neighborhood. The latest instrument carried by all great ships is called the gyro-compass. It consists for the most part of a heavy wheel turned at very high speed by an electric motor. The axle of the wheel is so mounted that it can turn in any direction. If its axle can swing on its mounting, a heavy wheel rotating at high speed will point always in the same direction. The gyro-compass is set while the ship is in harbor, and no matter how much the ship rolls, or what turns she makes, its wheel remains faithful to its original direction. Owing to its jointed mounting it does not follow the movements of the ship.

How to Make Discoveries.

"Never refuse to see what you do not want to see or which might go against your own cherished hypothesis or against the views of authorities. These are just the clues to follow up, as is also and emphatically so the thing you have never seen or heard of before. The thing you cannot get a pigeonhole for is the finger pointing the way to discovery."

This advice to scientists and others was given in a lecture by Sir Patrick Manson, the celebrated British physician who discovered that malaria is caused by mosquitoes. Sir Patrick died a few weeks ago.

How France Honors Actors.

Election to the Comedie Francaise is the highest honor that can be paid an actor. It is an association of French actors devoted to producing French stage classics. Twenty-four members or "associates" divide the profits, half of which are received in cash and the other half invested against the time when they retire. Forty "pensionnaires" work on salary until such time as they are made associates. The company receives a subsidy of \$50,000 a year from the French government.

Twilight.

Twilight is made possible by the earth's atmosphere and its power to reflect the sun's rays. For a certain time after the sun has disappeared below the horizon the sun's rays pass through the earth's atmosphere at such an angle that the light rays are reflected and refracted.

Breed of Irish Lions.

Lions are bred in confinement more successfully in the Dublin Zoological gardens than anywhere else in the world.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

OF THIRTY YEARS AGO

Happenings Between July 25 and 28,
Taken From the Files of
The Bennington Banner.

Edward B. Huling of Chicago is visiting in town.

I. E. Gibson reports the decided improvement of health of Mr. Daniel McEwen by reason of the use of Equinox spring water. He has used this rather than any other medicine and is getting well. Mr. Gibson advertises this water for sale in another place.

Lester H. Nichols is passing his vacation in Colchester. He is at a cousin's on a farm and his health is improving. Mr. Nichols will go up next week for a vacation.

George W. Morse gave a cobweb party to twenty-five of his young friends last Wednesday evening in honor of his three cousins, Rilla and Maud Roberts, of Tonawanda, N. Y., and Willie Risdon of Mt. Tabor. All present pronounced it an enjoyable time.

The Rev. Wm. B. Walker officiated at Camp Comfort last Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. He will go up and hold services there next Sunday probably at a later hour—5 o'clock. He had an audience of nearly 100, and the responses to the service were hearty.

Mrs. John Mattison spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Howard of South Shaftsbury. Mrs. Mattison's health is not very good at the present.

Since the safety cycles have come into use, they are becoming quite common, and both sexes are learning the art of riding them. Roberts and Hinsdill of Bennington Falls are introducing both kinds.

Olin W. Harwood of Troy, N. Y., is home for a brief vacation.

A party of four, Geo. H. Shurtleff, R. S. Drysdale, Chas. H. Dewey, Chas. Barnes, are camping for a week above Woodford City on the mountains.

S. B. Hawks has returned from a business trip to the west.

Dan Robinson and family have returned from Europe and are at their summer home in Bennington Center.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moore have returned from their wedding trip and are at Mrs. Hollister's residence on Union street.

Wm. Bowles has an inscription bearing the words "Summit House" over the front door of his hotel in Woodford. Mr. Bowles is a good house.

It is hoped that the magnificent drop curtain of the Putnam Opera House will rise on a grand and appropriate dedicatory entertainment about New Year's.

Mr. A. E. Cone is to build a three thousand dollar house on the lot opposite the Second Congregational church parsonage. Edward Rice surveyed the lot yesterday. We understand the contracts to improve the property will be awarded and operations begun immediately.

In the Sunday School lesson Sunday when it came to where Mr. Gold said to the lame man "Gold and I have none, but such as we have, give I unto thee." Little Cotton Holbirt whispered and said, "I wish he'd give me a doid wad, I'd jest like it!"

Col. E. D. Bennett and wife passed Sunday at Round Lake where Mrs. Bennett and son passed a portion of last week attending the Round Lake musical festival.

The new front of the Free Library block is completed. The west window on the side is in place and the east half of the west floor is nearly ready for the reading room to be moved in. It will be the finest in the state.

The little five year old daughter of Geo. Schwab, last Sunday narrowly escaped drowning. The child wandered to the river, near the Rutland bridge and fell in. The people were just returning from St. Francis de Sales church and Thomas Moran sprang in and rescued the child.

Born at the Putnam Memorial hospital, July 29, a son, Ralph Andrew, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bevis.

For Sale—About 3000 feet of Canadian spruce Novelty and about 3000 feet of inch and a quarter Canadian spruce flooring, balance of carload. P. M. Harrington. Tel. 1293-W.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair tonight and Sunday, moderate temperature.

Twilight.

Twilight is made possible by the earth's atmosphere and its power to reflect the sun's rays. For a certain time after the sun has disappeared below the horizon the sun's rays pass through the earth's atmosphere at such an angle that the light rays are reflected and refracted.

Breed of Irish Lions.

Lions are bred in confinement more successfully in the Dublin Zoological gardens than anywhere else in the world.

PORT CONGESTION
HALTS SHIPMENTS
OF BRITISH COALBusiness Booming Since Strike
of American Miners

DOCK WORKERS INTERFERE

Refuse to Change Two Shift Arrangement Which Went into
Effect During War

London, July 29. (By the Associated Press)—A congestion in British ports is beginning to threaten interference with the exportation of coal to America which had taken great good since the strike of American miners.

This is particularly true of Wales and Northumberland where there is a superabundance of tonnage but where facilities for loading are inadequate.

Loading facilities are limited by a two shift arrangement which dock workers imposed upon their employers during the war and which they have since refused to alter, the result being that loading is entirely suspended for six or seven hours out of each 24.

STORY OF ESKIMOS

Picturization of Expedition on Coast
of Hudson Bay

"Nanook of the North," the remarkable Pathe feature at the Opera House for the last time tonight is the first motion picture to depict the actual life of the Eskimo, it being a truthful and vivid story of Father and Mother Eskimo and all the Eskimos at home.

It was made for Revillon Freres by Robert J. Flaherty, engineer and explorer on the Sir William Mackenzie expeditions.

Between 1912 and 1918, Mr. Flaherty made five expeditions, covering the Ungava Peninsula and parts of Baffin's land, guided by Eskimos. He accompanied them as they traveled with their families, winter and summer, subsisting wholly upon their catches of fish, seals and walrus; sheltered by their snow igloos in winter, built at the end of a day of dog-sledge travel, the spirit thermometers registering 54 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit.

All the activities are shown in "Nanook of the North," and those who saw it last night will tell you what a wonderful picture it is.

BRADFORD CO. WINS

Lectures: Wax Paper by Margin or
One Run

The game last night in the Twilight League was won by the Bradford co. 8 to 7 against the Wax Paper co. Next week's schedule is as follows: Monday, Holden-Leonard No. 1 vs. Woodmen; Tuesday, Y. M. C. A. vs. Bradford Co.; Wednesday, Holden-Leonard No. 2 vs. E. Z. Waist, Thursday, Scale Wholesale vs. Howitzer Co.; Friday, E. Z. Waist vs. Wax Paper Co. Starting Monday, July 31, Twilight games will start at 6:15 P. M. instead of 6:30 P. M.

Starting August 14 the first eight teams will finish the schedule using their averages as of August 11 when each team in the league will have played every other team once. The team finishing eighth on August 11 will be allowed to use men from the team finishing 9th, the 7th use the 10th and the 6th use the 11th team players. These teams will go under the name of the new combinations, using the percentage of games won by the 6th, 7th and 8th teams respectively. The season closes on or about September 22. The next meeting of the team managers is called for Tuesday, August 10th.

TO DISCUSS MORMONISM

Dr. Miller to Speak Sunday Evening
in Methodist Church.

Rev. Oawley R. M. Miller, D. D., of Pittsburg will address a union meeting Sunday evening at the Methodist church on "Mormonism, Is It Growing? Is It a National Menace?" Dr. Oakley should be well fitted to answer these questions as he has been reared among Mormons and must be able to understand their life, socially and morally, at first hand. He has often put much at stake to address large audiences exposing Mormon secrets, ceremonies and treacherous oaths.

He is now speaking under the National Reform association of Pittsburg, an organization formed to educate the public with the end in view of finally obtaining proper legislation to abolish polygamy, and the Mormon commercial and political machine which is claimed to uphold it.

Meaning of "F. O. B."

"F. O. B." means "free on board." For instance, a bill of lading is marked "f. o. b. cars, Chicago," meaning that the cost of delivery of freight to the railroad company has been paid in Chicago. If it should be marked "f. o. b. Kansas City," the costs have been paid from the shipper to the freight house, Kansas City.